

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1836.

No. 11. Vol. 51

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
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DANIEL BRADFORD,
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Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
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" Three months do 1 00
Not paid at the end of 6 months 2 00
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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.
For one square or less 10 insertions \$1 00
Do do do 3 months 3 00
Do do do 6 months 5 00
Do do do 12 months 10 00
Longer ones in proportion. Not inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.
TANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.
J. J. SHERIDAN, M. W. WARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-11

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HAVING relinquished business in Lexington, and designed to move to a farm in the country, the coming Spring, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the second Monday (Comm. Court day) in April next, my Dwelling House & Lot on Main Street, nearly opposite to the Masonic Hall. It is a Two Story Brick House, having seven Rooms conveniently arranged for a family, with a Two Story Kitchen in the rear. Also, a separate building having a Smoke House in the upper story, and four lower rooms, arranged as a Dairy, and for several purposes. A Stable with 12 stalls, a Corn-crib and Cattle Room. The lot extends from Main to Water Street, and fronts on both 66 feet, containing besides the above, a neat garden and spacious yards.
Also—On the same day, will be sold, a House and Lot adjoining the above, on Water Street, opposite J. B. Brown's Foundry, which has been occupied as a Tan-Yard and Shop. The house is new, two stories high, with three rooms. The lot is 66 feet on Water Street, and extends nearly half way to Main Street, along the Cross Street.

Both the above lots are well supplied with never failing springs of good water.
TERMS.—These Lots will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable in either of the Banks in Lexington. Other particular terms and conditions made known at the time of the Sale.
Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.
G. W. L. LAIDMAN.

HEMP WANTED.

I WILL give the highest price in cash for TENS OF HEMP, delivered any time before the first of December next, at my mother's Farm, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Henry's Mill road. Also, Cash for Four YOUNG NEGROES, and 200 barrels WHITE CORN, delivered at the same place by the 15th April.
G. W. L.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1836—6-11

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
LIFE of Sir James Mcintosh, 2 vols.
Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen Poirer of Life, 2 vols.
The South West, by a Yankee
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine
Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches
Rambles in North America
Letters from the South, by Paulding
Hall on the loss of Blood
Dewey's Theology
Beauty of Female Holiness
Chronicles of Gethsemane
Rose Hill, or tales of the Old Dominion
Remarks on Homopathy
Clark on Consumption
Gerhard on disease of the Chest
Gougeon's Study of Medicine, new ed.
McIntosh's Practice, new ed.
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence
Dr. Ford's Bible
English Annual
Young's Light, Book
Young's Select, Magazines
Oriental Annual
Language of Flowers—and some others.
CHAS. WALLACE.
Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan. 22, 1836 3-11

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Tuesday the 15th of March next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the farm of James K. Thompson, four miles from Lexington, on the Mayfield Turnpike Road, 70 head of Superior Stock Hogs, and Two Young Steers, Cash in hand. Also, one roan stock of Horses, Cows and Calves, some inferior Hens, Corn and Hay, 50 bushels of Apples, Hops, and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.
TERMS.—A credit of one month, for all sums over five dollars; that sum and under, Cash in hand.
HENRY BELTUS.
Feb. 27, 1836—8-11

FAYETTE COUNTY—To wit.

TAKEN UP by Hatter M. Winchester, living in Lexington, a certain *black* Horse, about 154 hands high, six years old, a small star on the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast; also on the other marks perceptible. Appeared to Hatter M. Winchester and John Rogers in thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1836, 1836, before me JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. R. JAMES, J. C. RODES, &c.
A Copy A. C. by WALLER RODES, D. C.

THE TURF HORSE COLUMBUS.

BY OSCAR.

(Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, and others.)
WILL stand the ensuing season, which has commenced, and will end the 30th June, at the Pinks of the Georgetown and Henry's Mill road in Lexington, (at Hoagland's) at the low price of 30, payable by the close of the season. Good pasturage for mares sent to him will be furnished without any charge, and all mares sent before they are lost. At possible care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability will be incurred for either.

In offering to the breeders of Kentucky for a third time the services of this distinguished Stallion, who has already been so liberally patronized by them, I cannot suppress an expression of the satisfaction and pride which I feel, at the fact that all my prophecies in regard to the performance of his get, are in a fair way to be fully realized and that the liberality with which this distinguished horse of a renowned and unequalled Sire, has been patronized, is likely to be more than compensated in a stock of horses possessing game and speed and beauty rarely equalled. There is no horse on the continent of America, known to me, native or imported that in a season of restricted service has produced so much stock likely to prove first rate. It is a remarkable fact that in the season which produced Eliza Bailey &c., Columbus was suffered to serve but a limited number of mares, and of that number not one that has been tried, has disappointed the expectations of its owner; eight or ten have been trained and run, of the produce of that season. I have said on a former occasion, and I here again repeat, that the breeders of Kentucky have not paid sufficient attention to stoutness in their course of breeding. This is a great error. No stallion of Europe or America has been distinguished as a producer of racers to much extent who had not this quality. Those uniform breeders Blaze and Herod of England, and Sir Archy and Eclipse of America, are cases in point. Give me pure blood—an ancestry without blot or blemish, and then give me stoutness, indicating a perfect constitution, and you cannot well fail to have a race horse.

It is not to be expected that a thin fluted, bony-legged, light boned skeleton shaped animal, if he even have foot can bare repeated contests, or run later than three or four years old, nor is it to be expected that a stallion of the description named will produce stock other than like him. It has been regretted for two years past in our state by the breeders of the blood horse, that our stock were growing too much of this light-boned thin character; our in and in course of breeding has injured our stock. I offer them in Columbus a cross which will be more remote; and a form best calculated to remedy the very defect alluded to. In regard to the get of Columbus, I would add in addition to what I have said, that his colts are more uniformly like him, than those of any stallion I have ever seen; possessing fine size smooth wide bony richness of coat, and in an eminent degree that peculiar beauty of countenance which to be properly understood must be seen. Three of them only have been exhibited at any fair in the state—they all got premiums, at Danville. In regard to the performance of Columbus on the Turf, a list of his races and of the races run by his colts, would stretch this bill to too great a length, I will just add that in all his races between eighteen and twenty in number he lost but two, he was beaten in those for the want of condition, (as testified by his trainers,) and before and afterwards beat both the nags by whom he was thus beaten. By a reference to his pedigree it will be seen that there is not in his veins one single drop of blood that is of doubtful character.—He is more nearly related to the great English Eclipse than any horse in America, native or imported. The performance of the two fillies brought by me from Tennessee last spring, is given below in the statement of Mr. Dunn their trainer. The arduous duties of a stallion at a distant quarter have rendered me unable to procure, in due form the performance of several other of his colts, one Butler's colt that has been running fast all in West Tennessee successfully in several races, also one owned by Mr. Thompson of Summer Co. Tennessee, that was trained and run in the south, and some others. At Lexington last Fall the evidence that Eliza Bailey gave in her three two mile heats of game and speed, induced some to question the age for which she had been entered; sundry certificates will be found below, setting that matter in its proper light. She is again in Kentucky, and unless bad luck befall her, gentlemen may be made to think she is older still than they did last fall.

DAVIS THOMPSON.

PEDIGREE & CERTIFICATES.

COLUMBUS is a deep red bay with

black legs man and tail full sixteen hands high, uniting in one form more beauty and transcendent comeliness of face and countenance than any horse I have ever seen of his strength, solidity and Herod like stoutness; an entire, was got by the much admired and distinguished race horse Oscar; he by the celebrated 1 mile horse Wilkes' Wonder; he by the old imported Dunmire. Wonder's dam was Col. Epes's grey mare; she by Tipso Sash, (he by Linley's Arabian) by Brunner by Valiant; Valiant was out of a full blooded Jolly Redger mare. Epes's grey mare was also the dam of Gen. Jackson's Packet, Palafra and others.—Oscar's dam the distinguished and very superior broad mare Rosey Clark, by the imported Saltram, he by O'Reilly's Eclipse (who was able to give any horse in England a distance in his day) Eclipse by Marsk, he by Spirit, he by Bartlett's Children. Saltram's dam Virago, by Snap; her dam by Regulus; he by Godolphin Arabian, out of a sister to Black and all-Black. Rosey Clark's dam Camilla; Camilla by the old imported Wildair; her grandam Jet, by old imported Flinnap, her gr. grandam the famous broad mare Dana, by Claudius; her gr. gr. grandam Sally Panter, by Serling; her gr. gr. gr. grandam the celebrated imported mare Saver, by Bellsze Arabian, in England, was also the above named Sterling. Wildair by Cade; he by Godolphin Arabian. Claudius by the old imported James; old James of England by Godolphin Arabian. The dam of Claudius by Sterling; he by Bellsze Arabian. Columbus's dam was got by the imported horse Dungan, he by Dungan of England, he by O'Reilly's Eclipse, he by Marsk, &c. Dungan's dam Aspasia, by King Herod; his grandam Doris, by Bank; his gr. grandam Helen, by Speculator; his gr. gr. grandam Daphne by Godolphin Arabian. Columbus's grandam by Merlin; his gr. grandam by the celebrated race horse Pag of Truce. Merlin was raised by Stephen Smith, of Virginia, and was got by John Holmes' Merlin. Young Merlin's dam was a splendid mare got by Old Quick-silver, and he by the old imported Melville; Holmes' Merlin by Cedar James, &c. Flag of Truce by imported Godolphin L. J. by Thompson; grandam by Aristotele; gr. grandam by Old Fear-nought. Flag of Truce was the sire of many distinguished racers, among them Colonel Taylor's famous running horse Levitation, and First Consul, who won twenty-one races from 3 to 7 years old, averaging 100 guineas each.

DAVIS THOMPSON.

BEST TAVEN, Ky. Feb. 17, 1836.
Being called on by Mr. Thompson for my opinion in relation to the stock produced by his horse COLUMBUS, I have no hesitation in saying that his colts are equal if not superior to those produced by any horse in the state—generally very fine size and color, and in full possession of more power and higher form than any set of colts I have ever seen. I named two of his colts last fall, and although they were quite new to me, I was not long in coming to the conclusion that they exceeded all my expectations. I am Eliza Bailey at Crab Orchard, and two miles from Lexington, and the first heat in 3m 54s, notwithstanding, she was running on the first heat in 1m 18s and was drawn. The next week I took her to the Richmond, but did not win Eliza in consequence of a severe cold she received on one of her fore legs, in the second heat she ran under 6 miles on her neck, was not much, she lost the race, but was quite able to have won it. The same evening, I ran Mary McFarland mile heats, although she was running on the first heat in 1m 18s and was drawn. The next week I took her to the Richmond, but did not win Eliza in consequence of a severe cold she received on one of her fore legs, in the second heat she ran under 6 miles on her neck, was not much, she lost the race, but was quite able to have won it. The same evening, I ran Mary McFarland mile heats, although she was running on the first heat in 1m 18s and was drawn. The next week I took her to the Richmond, but did not win Eliza in consequence of a severe cold she received on one of her fore legs, in the second heat she ran under 6 miles on her neck, was not much, she lost the race, but was quite able to have won it. The same evening, I ran Mary McFarland mile heats, although she was running on the first heat in 1m 18s and was drawn. 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GAZETTE.



The Stars and Stripes, the flag of our brave
 and the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
 OF NEW YORK.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
 OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
 Of Fayette County.
 FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
 Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
 SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
 THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
 WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
 1st Dis. Chittenden, Lyon of Caldwell.
 2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.
 3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
 4th Rods Garth, of Wayne.
 5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
 6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
 7th John Pope, of Washington.
 8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
 9th Alexander Luckey, of Floyd.
 10th B. A. Taylor, of Fayette.
 11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
 12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
 13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

24TH CONGRESS—1ST MESSAGE.
 IN SENATE—Conclusion of the Documents
 accompanying the President's Message.

Washington, Feb. 15, 1836.
 The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, with reference to his note of the 27th of last month, has the honor to inform Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, that he has been instructed by his Government to state, that the British Government has received a communication from that of France, which fulfills the wishes that impelled his Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the difference between France and the United States.

The French Government has stated to that of his Majesty, that the frank and honorable manner in which the President has, in his recent Message, expressed himself with regard to the points of difference between the Governments of France and of the United States, has removed those difficulties upon the score of national honor, which have hitherto stood in the way of the prompt execution by France of the treaty of the 11th July, 1831, and that, consequently, the French Government is now ready to pay the instalment which is due on account of the American indemnity, whenever the payment of that instalment shall be claimed by the Government of the United States.

The French Government has also stated, that it made this communication to that of Great Britain, not regarding the British Government as a formal mediator, since its offer of mediation had then reached only the Government of France, by which it had been accepted; but looking upon the British Government as a common friend of the two parties, and, therefore, as a natural channel of communication between them.

The undersigned is further instructed to express the sincere pleasure which is felt by the British Government at the prospect thus afforded of an amicable termination of a difference which has produced a temporary estrangement between two nations who have so many interests in common, and who are so entitled to the friendship and esteem of each other; and the undersigned has also to assure Mr. Forsyth that it has afforded the British Government the most lively satisfaction to have been, upon this occasion the channel of a communication, which, they trust, will lead to the complete restoration of friendly relations between the United States and France.

The undersigned has great pleasure in renewing to Mr. Forsyth the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.
 CHARLES BANKHEAD.
 The Hon. John Forsyth, Sec.

Department of State.

Washington, 16th Feb. 1836.
 The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive Mr. Bankhead's note of the 15th instant, in which he states, by the instructions of his Government, that the British Government has received a communication from that of France, which fulfills the wishes that impelled his Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation, for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the United States—that the French Government, being satisfied with the frank and honorable manner in which the President has, in his recent Message, expressed himself in regard to the points of difference between the two Governments, is ready to pay the instalment due on account of the American indemnity, whenever it shall be claimed by the Government of the United States, and that this communication is made to the Government of Great Britain, not as a

formal mediator, but as a common friend of both parties.

The undersigned has submitted this note of his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the President, and is instructed to reply, that the President has received this information with the highest satisfaction; a satisfaction as sincere as was his regret at the unexpected occurrence of the difficulty created by the erroneous impressions heretofore made upon the national sensibility of France. By the fulfilment of the obligations of the convention between the two Governments, the great cause of difference will be removed, and the President anticipates that the benevolent and magnanimous wishes of his Britannic Majesty's Government will be speedily realized as the temporary estrangement between the two nations, who have so many common interests, will no doubt be followed by the restoration of their ancient ties of friendship and esteem.

The President has further instructed the undersigned to express to his Britannic Majesty's Government his sensibility at the anxious desire it has displayed to preserve the relations of peace between the United States and France, and the exertions it was prepared to make to effectuate that object, so essential to the prosperity and congenial to the wishes of the two nations, and to the repose of the world.

Leaving his Majesty's Government to the consciousness of the elevated motives which have governed its conduct, and to the universal respect which must be secured to it, the President is satisfied that no expressions, however strong, of his own feelings, can be appropriately used, which could add to the gratification afforded to his Majesty's Government at being the channel of communication to preserve peace, and restore good will, between differing nations, each of whom is its friend.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Charles Bankhead Esq.
 Mr. CLAY said he rose to propose as the course most proper and agreeable to the Senate, that the message and documents just read, be laid on the table and printed; but before I make any motion, said he, allow me to express my satisfaction at the happy termination of the unfortunate differences between two nations who had so little cause for enmity towards each other. He could not, he said, withhold the expression of his cordial congratulation to the Senate for the agency it had in producing this happy termination of the difficulty. If the Senate had not by its unanimous vote of last September, declared that it was inexpedient to adopt any legislative action upon the subject of our relation with France; if it had yielded to the recommendations of the Executive in ordering reprisals against that power, it could not be doubted but that war would exist at this moment in its most serious state. Nay, further, if the Senate had not at the close of the last session refused the unconstitutional appropriation of three millions, proposed under extraordinary circumstances, and without any specific limitations, could there be any doubt that at this moment war would be raging between the two countries. The correspondence between the two Governments disclosed great mistakes on both sides; but it was not his purpose under this present happy circumstance to throw any censure on either party. Upon one point of the correspondence, however, he would be excused for making a few observations. The great principle which created an obstacle to the settlement of the controversy, was, as avowed by the President, that for any communication made by him, publicly made, made in the presence of the world, made in the presence of the diplomatic corps assembled at the seat of Government, no matter what the official character of the communication, that foreign Governments have not right to demand an explanation of it. He must be permitted to observe, that if this principle be correct, we must hold it towards other nations. If we have the right to use offensive language towards other nations, they have the right to speak of us in like manner. The King of France and other foreign potentates, in their communications to their Legislatures, have the right to use offensive language to us—to menace us, and to charge us with want of good faith. If the principle be true that we have no right to ask explanations of offensive language towards us; if it be true that foreign nations have no right to ask the same of us, it ought to inculcate on all the greatest caution, in speaking of each other. But it was a little remarkable, that while this principle was claimed so strongly by the Executive, it had been violated in more than one instance. The first violation of it was in a communication of our Secretary of State, to our Minister at the Court of Great Britain, in which he apologized for a claim made by this Government, which he was instructed to abandon. And what was this right claimed? It was no other than the right to carry our own products to the ports of the British colonies. There was also an invitation to the British Government to look into the part which the Secretary himself had acted; the part which his predecessors had acted; and, in short, the part which his party had acted, in reference to this matter. It was a little remarkable too, that this Secretary himself had, in March, 1823, voted for the very principle to carry our products to the ports of a foreign nation, which he thus condemned and instructed our Minister to abandon. But again, Mr. Livingston made an unauthorized explanation to the French Government, which the President sanctioned; and he should like to know the difference between an unauthorized explanation that was sanctioned by the Executive, and one made by himself; the former he should think was the most objectionable, because it was establishing a dangerous principle, if our ministers abroad were permitted to assume such a discretion. The principle inculcated by the President had been violated in another instance. The letter of the Duc de Broglie to Mr. Paget was presented to Mr. Forsyth, in September last, and he refused to receive it; and in three days afterwards he addressed a note to Mr. Barton, in which he said not one word about the letter to Mr. Paget. Yet in his message of December last, he made an explanation almost in the very language required by the Duc de Broglie. This explanation was made with two objects in view. The first was to get with France all the merit of making an explanation; and the next was to get with the people of the United States, the merit of not making any explanation at all. He was truly glad that France saw the subject in its true light. The moment she saw the explanation, she made arrangements to pay the money. France was that while the President protested that he would not explain, he did explain; and that while protesting that he would not apologize, he did apologize.

He was filled with joy and satisfaction that the calamities of war had been averted; and although he was not one of those who believed that war would ensue, yet it was impossible, from the course of the two Governments, or rather of their agents, not to feel apprehensive. If, unfortunately, we had been his character? It would not have been a war for the defence of civil liberty, or of our rational honor or national rights; but it would have been a war for the recovery of a debt cancelled by the very act; a war for offensive language used towards France by our Chief Magistrate, disapproved by both Houses of Congress and by the people; a war, the result of false translations on the one side, and of false positions on the other. He had one regret to express, which came in as some alloy to his feelings of joy and satisfaction on this occasion. It was, that our good old President would not suffer us one moment to be at peace. The prospect of a war with France was hardly over, before he wages a new war upon the surplus fund, which he is very anxious to distribute. He hoped that he, and his friends in the Senate, would suffer that fund to be applied to those peaceful purposes, more calculated for the prosperity and happiness of the country. He concurred most heartily in the praise the President had so justly bestowed on the disinterested mediation of Great Britain. A war between this country and France, would have given the carrying trade to Great Britain, enriching her commerce and building up her navigating interest. She had magnanimously overlooked all these advantages, and had nobly stepped forward to restore harmony between two countries, whose hostility to each other would have so greatly rebounded to her commercial advantage.

He concluded by moving that the message and documents be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. BUCHANAN suggested the printing of 5,000 additional copies, to which Mr. Clay assented, and the printing was ordered accordingly.

Mr. PRISTON said that as this was an interesting day to the nation, he would move that the Senate adjourn. The House of Representatives, he said, had already adjourned over; the motion was agreed to, and

The Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON'S ANNIVERSARY.

This bright day in our annals came yesterday with the breath of spring and the clearest skies, to give earnest that the winter was over. The Avenue was thronged and enlivened with thousands of cheerful countenances. The fair ladies vied with the fair weather in shining features and glossy dresses. The House of Representatives had adjourned over in honor of the anniversary, and made it a national holiday. The Senate only met to adjourn after receiving the President's message, communicating the correspondence of the Secretary of State with the Representative of Great Britain, assuring the American Government of the readiness of the French King to comply with the stipulations of the treaty and of the gratification inspired by the hope of an early restoration of perfect amity between the nations. Every thing conspired to make it a most happy day to every lover of the republic. The birth day of the Father of his country—of the friend of Lafayette—of the Hero who had led the French armies to their first victory in the cause of freedom, was a propitious day to announce that the treaty intended to remove all the old contents between the two nations—would be complied with, and that there was an end of all misunderstanding.

There were other circumstances associated with the time, well calculated to add to the pleasure felt by the friends of the President in the auspicious result of his last and most important European negotiation. The tidings that the General Assembly of Virginia, the true representatives of the old dominion, illustrious for her principles, and glorious in the renown of her patriots—the Washington, the Jefferson, the Henry, the Madison, whose intellectual and moral power had spread their light through the world—the tidings that this great State had instructed her Senators to expunge from the jour-

nals the foul Senatorial attestation of the present Chief Magistrate, entered the Senate with the message of peace. It was a fortunate coincidence, too, that the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Walker—the honest, able, true hearted, and real representative of a State ever animated with the sincerest attachment for the President of her choice—appeared at the same moment to take the place of the perfidious Poinsett, long since banished from the confidence of the people whom he had betrayed, and now banished by public opinion from the confines of the State itself.

Every body seemed happy in the Senate Chamber, but a few gloomy Senators, who sat under Mr. Clay's scowl on the left of the Vice President. Every one was so happy, that they were disposed even to forgive Mr. Clay, and see him satisfied, if he could not be cheerful. It was known to the Senators that he had moved to strike out a clause, and defeat the treaty, when first submitted for ratification. The whole country is apprized that he was the prompter of all the movements of the Intelligence, to bring about a collision with France, by making the impression that the first message was meant as a menace and an affront to the King—and his intimacy with Mr. Scraper, the French minister, who insulted the President, and returned to France, "to blow the sparks that kindle war," (to borrow the figure of Monsieur Gales.) is well known in this city. It was supposed therefore, that Mr. Clay would be the last man in the Senate to breathe a discordant word upon the subject, when all hope of making mischief out of it, and of his being called upon (as Mr. Letcher says in his letter to Mr. Breck was expected) by the whole South to become its candidate in case of war, and passed away. But it was otherwise. Mr. Clay could not maintain his composure under the affliction of the fortunate termination of our French troubles—the coming in of the news of the Virginia instructions to expunge his impeachment, and of the Mississippi Senator to sustain them. Although it was generally understood that the Senate would do no business, but adjourn over in honor of the day, Mr. Clay arose—unadvisedly biterly upon the President's course towards France—declared that the President had provoked the difficulties from which he seemed to think we were delivered, solely by the magnanimous forbearance of the French King—insisted that it was the vote of the Senate against the three millions, and its refusal to sustain the President in the course he had resolved on to maintain the treaty, that had prevented a resort to hostilities—avowed the opinion, that the stand taken by the President, that we were not responsible to foreign nations for expressions falling from our public functionaries in the communications and consultations between the different branches of our Government, was erroneous—dragged up the late precedent of the National Intelligencer, and that hatched in the Senate, (when a pretext was sought for Mr. Van Buren's rejection,) in regard to his inviting the reopening of a negotiation for the west India trade, upon the ground that the nation did not recognize the principles upon which it had been defeated under a former administration, as enses in point to show, that it was proper to make the explanation required by the Duke de Broglie. In a word Mr. Clay's was an attempt to stain the glorious anniversary of the father of his country, by stirring up malignant party passions; but his tirade was treated with silent contempt by the friends of the administration, and the Senate adjourned "more in pity, than in anger," at the abortive malice.

The following is the interrogation of the prisoner Fieschi.
 President. Your name?
 Fieschi. Pierre Theodore Florentine Pepin.
 President. Your age?
 Fieschi. Thirty-five years. (The prisoner looks considerably older.)
 President. Your trade?
 Fieschi. A grocer.
 President. Your birth-place?
 Fieschi. Remy, department of the Aisne.
 President. Where do you generally reside?
 Fieschi. Rue du Faubourg, St. Antoine, No. 1.
 From the interrogation of Victor Boireau, it appears that that prisoner's age is 25. He is a lamp maker by trade and was born at La Fleche, department of Saithie. His recognised place of abode is No. 77 Rue Quincampoix.
 From the interrogation of Bescher, it appears that the prisoner's baptismal name is Tell, his age 41, his trade that of a bookbinder, and that he was born in the town of Laval, department of Mayenne. His recognised domicile is No. 8 Rue de Bierre.

The President then addressed the usual recommendation to the prisoner's counsel to conduct their defence with propriety and decency, and desire the prisoners, for their own interest, to pay the utmost attention to the reading of the indictment.

M. Gauchy then commenced reading of that voluminous document, with which the public, both French and English, are already acquainted through the medium of the press. Fieschi paid particular attention to the reading of the indictment, and occasionally smiled and shrugged his shoulders. Soon after the register commenced his reading, Nina Lassare, who was in the witness box, was taken ill and carried out for a few minutes, after which she returned to her place.

During the reading of the accusation Fieschi was in continual movement, standing up, sitting down, smiling, shrugging his shoulders, sometimes laughing about taking notes. His snuff box was a great resource; he took its contents in quantities, and offered it to all around him notwithstanding their refusals. When the greffier read that paragraph of the accusation which mentions the regret

we were unable accurately to distinguish. The witnesses (one hundred in number) summoned at the instance of the procureur-general, occupied the tribunes immediately above the space reserved for the prisoners.

At half-past 12 o'clock precisely, considerable sensation was excited by the entrance of the prisoners, who had been transferred at eight o'clock in the morning to the prison of the Luxembourg. They were placed on the benches allotted to them in the following order, each being seated between two municipal guards:—Fieschi, Morey, Pepin, Boireau and Bescher. All eyes, were of course, turned towards Fieschi, on his entrance. His appearance is, certainly, that of a consummate scoundrel; but we in vain looked in his features for that expression of determined and reckless daring which the nature of his crime had led us to anticipate. His look is that of a malignant rather than a bold faced villain. His face and left side of his forehead, were strongly marked with the scars left by the wounds which he had received in discharging the infernal machine. Morey, who seems to be about sixty years of age, and who is in an extremely delicate state of health, wore a black cap. The whole appearance of this prisoner indicated extreme physical suffering. Pepin, who seems about forty-four or forty-five years old, is rather tall; his features are more remarkable for sullenness than any other expression. The external appearance of Boireau and Bescher, who are both young, presents nothing remarkable. Some minutes after half-past twelve, when the peers, amongst whom was prince Talleyrand, had answered to their names, and the law officers of the crown had taken their seats, the president of the court (baron Pasquier) addressed the following questions to the prisoner Fieschi:—

The President. Stand up prisoner; your christian and sir surname.
 Fieschi. Joseph Fieschi.
 President. Your Age?
 Fieschi. Forty-one.
 President. What trade do you follow?
 Fieschi. That of a mechanic.
 President. Your birth-place?
 Fieschi. Murato, in Corsica.
 President. Your place of abode?
 Fieschi. No. 50, Boulevard du Temple, Paris.
 President. You may sit down.

The prisoner Fieschi, accordingly again seated himself, and Morey underwent a similar interrogation, which we note down textually with his replies.

President. Stand up, prisoner Morey.
 The prisoner attempted to obey. In consequence of his extreme weakness a gendarme supported him under each arm.

President. You appear extremely unwell; you may sit down.

The prisoner seated himself, and replied to the president's questions in an exceedingly feeble tone.

The President. Your name?
 Morey. Pierre Morey.
 President. Your age?
 Morey. Sixty-two years.
 President. What is your trade?
 Morey. I am a saddler.
 President. Your birth-place.
 Morey. Chassigne, in the department of the Coted'Or.
 President. Your residence?
 Morey. No. 23 Rue de St. Victor, Paris.

The following is the interrogation of the prisoner Pepin.

President. Your name?
 Pepin. Pierre Theodore Florentine Pepin.
 President. Your age?
 Pepin. Thirty-five years. (The prisoner looks considerably older.)
 President. Your trade?
 Pepin. A grocer.
 President. Your birth-place?
 Pepin. Remy, department of the Aisne.
 President. Where do you generally reside?
 Pepin. Rue du Faubourg, St. Antoine, No. 1.

From the interrogation of Victor Boireau, it appears that that prisoner's age is 25. He is a lamp maker by trade and was born at La Fleche, department of Saithie. His recognised place of abode is No. 77 Rue Quincampoix.

From the interrogation of Bescher, it appears that the prisoner's baptismal name is Tell, his age 41, his trade that of a bookbinder, and that he was born in the town of Laval, department of Mayenne. His recognised domicile is No. 8 Rue de Bierre.

The President then addressed the usual recommendation to the prisoner's counsel to conduct their defence with propriety and decency, and desire the prisoners, for their own interest, to pay the utmost attention to the reading of the indictment.

M. Gauchy then commenced reading of that voluminous document, with which the public, both French and English, are already acquainted through the medium of the press. Fieschi paid particular attention to the reading of the indictment, and occasionally smiled and shrugged his shoulders. Soon after the register commenced his reading, Nina Lassare, who was in the witness box, was taken ill and carried out for a few minutes, after which she returned to her place.

During the reading of the accusation Fieschi was in continual movement, standing up, sitting down, smiling, shrugging his shoulders, sometimes laughing about taking notes. His snuff box was a great resource; he took its contents in quantities, and offered it to all around him notwithstanding their refusals. When the greffier read that paragraph of the accusation which mentions the regret

expressed by Fieschi for the death of marshal Mortier, the chief prisoner held down his head, and even made a movement as if he wiped his eyes.

As soon as the reading of the accusation was terminated, a list of 108 witnesses was called over. Eight of them was summoned by Fieschi, M. Baude, the deputy, being of the number.

The sitting was then suspended for a short time, Pepin, Morey, Boireau and Bescher, retiring for a while, during which Fieschi talked loud and incessantly to his lawyer and to all around him.

"I don't fear death," said he; "I have been used to the trade of a soldier. Fieschi never lagged behind, and never will. I don't fear death, and will show the people so. Death is an old debt due by mankind which must be paid, though one neither knows the time nor the mode of payment."—At another moment he showed his wound, and his skull where a ball had gone in and come out behind the ear.—"They took twenty-eight bits of bone from my head."—Then he showed in what position he had set fire to his engine; and in a moment after, he turned to speak in the Corsican dialect to his compatriot and advocate, M. Patoni. After Fieschi had been taken out of the court, and had returned, the sitting was resumed about a quarter past four. The president proceeding instantly to the interrogating of Fieschi.

The President Pasquier. On the 28th of July last, between twelve and one o'clock, at the moment when the king was passing in review the troops of the line and the National Guard, was it not you who, from a third story of no. 50 Boulevard du Temple, set fire to a machine, the explosion of which killed or wounded forty persons, and endangered the lives of the king and his sons?

Fieschi. Yes, sir.
 President. This machine was of oak, three feet and a half high, with guns placed horizontally? &c.

Fieschi. Yes.
 President. Could not the hind part of the machine be moved up and down, and at will?

Fieschi. Yes.
 President. You made use of this machine?

Fieschi. Yes.
 President. How many barrels were there?

Fieschi. Twenty-four.
 President. How many balls were there in each?

Fieschi. Four chevrotines, (buckshot,) two entire bullets, and one cut in four. In one of the barrels there were two iron screws.

President. There was a train of gunpowder connecting the touch-holes of the barrels, by which means you set fire to them?

Fieschi. Yes; I set fire to it in the middle.

President. Did any burst?

Fieschi. Yes; I was wounded in the head and hand.

President. Nevertheless you tried to escape?

Fieschi. Yes.
 President. There was found on you a whip with leaden bullets fastened at the extremities of the thongs, besides a knife and some powder?

Fieschi. Yes.
 President. There was afterwards found at the Chateau d'Eau, where you were brought after the event, a poignard, which you had when you were arrested, and which you got rid of by flinging it on the bed in that post?

Fieschi. Yes; I had occasion to make use of that poignard, yet did not. A National Guard then gave me a blow, which I am not a man to bear. I remember then that I had a poignard, but fearing that I should be tempted to use it, I flung it on the bed.

President. You usually carried the poignard.

Fieschi. Yes.
 President. When your door was burst open, there were found a saw, a pair of scissors, and an iron ramrod, a mallet, some talls, and a barrel which had no touch-hole?

Fieschi. Yes; it was made by a billiard-maker.

President. Did you not borrow the mallet of Paul, your brother lodger?

Fieschi. Yes; but I forgot his name.

President. It was with his mallet and ramrod that you charged the barrels of the machine?

Fieschi. Yes; the evening before; I was not alone at the task; Morey was with me, I put the powder in with my fingers, then forced it with the ramrod, and Morey struck it with the mallet.

President. The bullets seized at your domicile are the same as those used?

Fieschi. Yes.

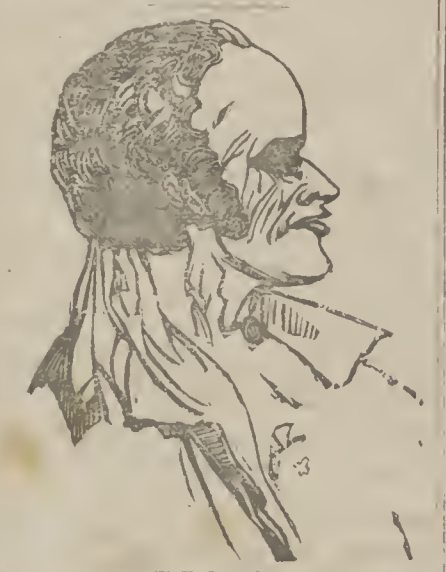
Fieschi then acknowledged the whip, knife, poignard, saw, mallet, and other instruments to be his; also the Bordeaux board hanging in his room. He bought the portrait, he said, at the corner of the Place de Victor, at the instigation of his accomplices, who told him to buy other royalist engravings, and hang them up in his room.

President. Were you alone in the room when you set fire to the machine?

Fieschi. Yes.

President. Nevertheless a witness declares to have seen three persons, or heads of three persons, at the window, before the explosion; and declares that two had grey or white hats. Now two white hats were found at your domicile: were they yours?

Fieschi. I had a black hat the day before, also a grey one; I went out with the grey one the preceding evening, after Morey quitted me; I took a cabriolet, and went to see Nina Lassare, Rue St. Sebastien.



TRIAL OF FIESCHI, BOIREAU, PEPIN, MOREY, AND BESCHER FOR THE ATTEMPT OF JULY 28, 1835, ON THE LIFE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE

COURT OF PEERS, January 30, 1836.

At eleven o'clock, the hour at which the doors of the palace of the Luxembourg were opened, the crowd assembled outside was not considerable, and there was no apparent display of military force. On entering the hall of audience we observed all the galleries already filled with the fortunate holders of tickets. At 12 o'clock, about half a dozen advocates had taken their seats on the benches reserved for them. The pieces de conviction occupied a conspicuous situation in the hall of audience; they consisted of twenty-three of the gun barrels of which the infernal machine was composed; the famous trunk, the discovery of which had caused so much trouble to the police, a packet of cords which had aided Fieschi in his descent from the window of his apartment; the martinet, with the leaden bullets attached to the extremity of its thongs, and some other objects which

President. No one entered your lodging on the morning of the 28th?

Fieschi. No one.

Fieschi added that the white hat was his; that his black new one was stolen, and that he knew nothing of the other white hat. He then owned that it was he who was seen escaping by a rope from the window.

President. Do you know any thing of some young men who were seen running immediately after the explosion, pale and frightened, down the rue Fossee's du Temple?

Fieschi, in answer, insisted on his having been alone.

President. You know the names of your victims, of every sex and age; but was not your intention to sacrifice not them only, but the king?

Fieschi, after begging the question to be repeated, said: I have already told the truth, and will repeat it. For a year before I, as well as my accomplices, had but one thought, which was, to kill the king. In the morning of the 28th, the sight of M. Lavocat and the 8th legion before me on the Boulevard, made me shrink from my resolution; but the 8th legion having changed its place, I resumed my resolution, and thought but of the disgrace I should incur in breaking my word to my accomplices.

President. What motive impelled you to commit such a crime, if, as every thing demonstrates, you had no personal injury to avenge, we must seek what could have actuated you, whether it was your own fanaticism, or the culpable suggestions of others, or, in fine, the promise of great recompense. Were any great promises made to you?

Fieschi. I acted from myself, and to avenge an injury. Pardon my faulty language. I am an old soldier; my past life is my excuse; I was condemned in 1815 (with Murat) to death, which penalty was commuted; I returned to France, was placed at the disposition of the government, brought before the court of assizes for an imaginary crime, of which I was not guilty, and which, even if committed, was worthy of not more than three months imprisonment; but by mixing the affair of Murat with my political condemnation, they contrived to send me to the prison of Embrun. Having obtained my liberty, I asked for employment in 1830, as condemned formerly for political causes. Many persons protected me, knowing that I was neither a republican nor a Carlist; I was a Bonapartist, and will ever remain one. I was at length asked for documents in proof of a political condemnation, and not being able to produce them I was turned adrift. I attached myself to a woman who robbed me, turned me out of doors, and reduced me to want. Not knowing what to do, I associated with men whom I thought daring and firm; I conceived the plan of my machine as a desperate man; I regret what I have done, but I am ready to expiate it by ascending the scaffold. If I had known my accomplices better, I would not have flung myself into this enterprise, for they are not worthy to have joined in it with me.

President. Do you belong to any political society, to that of the rights of man, or of the friends of equality?

Fieschi. No; I never did.

President. Did you not know and associate with persons notorious for their hatred and disaffection to the government?

Fieschi. If I did I knew others as well, who were quite the contrary, such as M. Baude, M. Lavocat, M. Caulnes.

President. Were you not a carrier of the journal called *La Revolution*?

Fieschi. Yes; it was not republican, but Bonapartist. The son of Napoleon was then still alive.

President. Were you not employed to corrupt soldiers to sedition?

Fieschi. No.

President. When you belonged to the corps of officers-soldiers, was you not voted and turned out for republicanism?

Fieschi. No; I left the place myself; it was beneath a soldier.

President. Did you not declare manual labor to be beneath you?

Fieschi. No.

[To be concluded in our next.]

COMMUNICATED.

A public meeting will be held at the Methodist church in this city, on Monday evening the 25th, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of making an effort to assist in the restoration of the "Book Concern," of the Methodist E. Church, recently destroyed by fire, in the city of New-York. The members and friends of the Church, as well as the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

At the first public meeting in the city of New York for the object set forth in the above notice, subscriptions and donations to the amount of \$13,455 were obtained in a few minutes; and it is confidently believed, that the generous citizens of Lexington will cheerfully assist in this benevolent enterprise.

MARRIED.—On 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Mr. Charles Ford of Bourbon, to Miss Nancy Flournoy, of Scott county.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE. AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, on the premises, the entire Stock of Drugs, &c. belonging to the estate of the late THO. L. SMITH, deceased. This Stock consists of every variety usually kept by Druggists, and has been made very complete by importations within the last month.

CONDITIONS.—An Invoice will be made out of all the Drugs, and a reasonable value put on the fixtures, and shop furniture, cases, &c. which the purchaser of the Drugs must take at such price. The shop can be had at \$175 per annum till December, 1836.

TERMS.

Will be one-third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in equal payments of 9 and 15 months with interest, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. MASLIN SMITH, Adm'r. Lex. March 14, 1836.—11-1d

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1836.

The act to authorize the citizens of Lexington to vote for or against the repeal of the charter, was published in our last. It is as unlike what was asked by the petitioners, as a hawk is to a hand-saw. And we should much doubt, whether if the vote should be in favor of a repeal of the charter, if the provisions of the bill would, if contested, be sustained by legal decisions.

One classification of voters, elected (under the charter,) the present city officers; yet by this act, another class only, is permitted to vote for or against the repeal.

If the majority of one class should vote for the repeal, the officers, elected by another class, are to retain their offices.

The inspectors of the election, selected by the Council in 1835, and who superintended the election in January, are to preside again at the vote on the second Friday in May. The polls shall be kept open two days; to receive about 800 votes divided among four wards. On the eighth day after the election, the inspectors shall meet to compare and purge the polls.

Those interested will compare these facts and draw their own inferences.—Every inspector, in every ward, is understood to be decidedly opposed to the repeal, yet in his hands and keeping is entrusted the fate of the charter. Far be it from us to impugn the good faith of those gentlemen, but when we look at facts as they stand, we confess ourselves unable to come to any other conclusion with regard to the matter, than that there is likely to attach to them a suspicion which their conduct may not warrant. Just as the verdict pronounced by a jury, the members of which were notorious for their partiality for the prisoner's acquittal, would be regarded, and not without reason, as being tainted by their prejudices at the expense of their better judgment.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

It is with feelings of the most heart-felt pain, that we find it has fallen to our duty to record a melancholy and fatal accident, which occurred on the Rail Road on Wednesday morning.

The locomotive, having started from Lexington, was making its usual trip to Frankfort, with a number of passenger and baggage cars attached, and had proceeded on its way till within about two miles of the latter place, when upon one of the embankments, where it is supposed the rails must have become separated, and removed out of a direct line, so that the flange of the wheel of the locomotive came in contact with it, by which its progress was arrested, and a dreadful collision from the impetus of the whole train, took place. So great was the shock, that the engine was precipitated down one side of the embankment, and the train repelled to the opposite side. The passenger cars were dashed into pieces, and it is almost miraculous to think how a soul escaped. One individual, a Mr. Wilson, of Madison, Indiana, was killed on the spot, a Mr. Timmer, of Woodford county, survived only a short time. Mr. Goodloe, of Madison county, and Mrs. Hull of this city are so severely injured that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. Mr. Easton of Paris, and Mr. Estill of Madison, are much injured. In a slighter degree, Mr. Woods, Mrs. Wilson and children; also Mr. Hull, Van Pelt, Kinnair, Pierce, Kinkead, Scott and Jackson.

Mr. Fox, the new British Minister, arrived at Annapolis, Md. 3d inst.

The Legislature of Mississippi has refused a charter for the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road.

The King of France has appointed a Minister to the United States.

Richard Southgate, jr. has been appointed President of the Covington Branch of the Northern Bank, Philip S. Bush, Cashier; John B. Casey, Wm. W. Wade, D. Clements, J. S. Lewis, G. B. Marshall, J. M. Clarkson, E. Tonsey and John W. Tribbatts, Directors.—Capital \$250,000. James Kelley of Newport has been elected chief clerk.

By the upsetting a gig on Limestone Hill on Monday last, Mr. Masterson, merchant of Nashville, had his leg broken, and was otherwise injured; and is said to be doing well.

The nomination by the Whigs and Anti-masons of Vermont, of Gen. Harrison, is hailed by the Whig presses as strong

as proof from holy writ, that the General will be elected. When they catch at such straws to support their sinking spirits, the Whigs must feel themselves in a sinking condition.

The latest accounts from Texas are not so encouraging as we would wish. A want of unanimity seems to prevail among them. It is stated that General Houston and Col. James Bowie have been dismissed from their service in the army, by the council of Texas.

Wood has been sold in New York the present winter at \$24 a cord.

The arsenal at Frankfort has been destroyed by fire, together with many thousand stands of arms. Whether accidental or malicious is not known. The Argus estimates the loss at \$75,000.

W. C. Rives has been elected by a large majority to the U. S. Senate, vice Tyler, resigned. Thus have the occurrences of every day been lessening the power and influence of the base faction in the Senate, till now at last they are reduced to a state, which if it does not insure their quiet, will at least render their efforts in a great degree innocuous.

We extract the following from a communication in the Argus, in reply to a slanderous attack made on the nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor:

"Maj. Flournoy, when a youth, made several expeditions against the Indians before the peace of 1795.

In the last war he went out under Stucker, or Col. Robert Johnson, in one or more of the very first expeditions across the Ohio river, and in 1813 raised a company and marched with Shelby to Canada. On that expedition he was promoted to the place of aid to Gen. Henry, which he accepted only in consequence of bad and delicate health—his men preferring that he should command them, to any other.

Tell us in what war your nominee for Governor served or fought in?"

A dreadful massacre was perpetrated at Barcelona on the 5th and 6th January.

The article we had prepared, as a response to the Observer & Reporter, is omitted to oblige our country friend, whose remarks are more able and will have a greater influence finally, than any thing we might offer. Yet some points, omitted by him, must be hereafter adverted to in self-vindication.

We are requested to state, that a meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, friendly to the election of Van Buren, Johnson, Flournoy and Hise, will be held at Mr. Giron's Ball Room, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M. at which all are invited to attend.

The Whigs are to hold a Convention in Lexington on 19th April.

A special envoy from Mexico, Senor Gorostiza has arrived in this country.—His business is thought to regard the cession of Texas to the U. States.

M. Brois le Compt is appointed to succeed M. Serrieur as Minister of France, to the U. States.

It is stated in a letter in the Charleston Patriot, that the Indians are daily surrendering in small parties, and no farther resistance is expected except from a few who can hope for no pardon.

Notwithstanding the conciliatory measures adopted in Lower Canada by Lord Gosford dissatisfaction is rising to a great height.

A fire occurred in Covington which destroyed a large block of frame buildings opposite the Hotel. The loss is estimated between 2 and \$300.

St. Patrick's Day—was celebrated by the sons of Erin, at Mr. Giron's Ball room in this City on Tuesday evening. About 9 o'clock the company sat down to a supper, got up in Mr. Giron's usual style of elegance, after which, a number of Patriotic speeches, songs and sentiments enlivened and entertained the meeting. The utmost hilarity, good feeling and harmony, characterized the company, and the time passed away as happily as ever it did to mortal men. We hope to be able to give in our next a report of the proceedings.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WILLIAM D. JONES, of Cincinnati, O., to be Consul for the city of Mexico.

EDMUND C. WATMOUGH, to be Consul for Trinidad de Cuba.

EDWARD BEYERBACK, to be Consul for Talcahuano, in Chile.

CHARLES LANE, to be Marshal for the District of New Hampshire.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Sir—The subject of your city charter, is discussed, more and more every day in the country, and I am happy to inform you that the farmers in my section of the county are almost unanimous in their determination to make your charter, a question at our next August Election

and support no man, Whig or no Whig, who will not pledge himself to aid in freeing Lexington from the unnecessary and unsolicited burthen of supporting James E. Davis during his life, when his duties can be performed by Magistrates without expense to the city.

The Farmers contend they have a right to be interested in your city regulations, in as much, as the city furnishes a market for their produce, and as their prosperity in part, is connected with that of Lexington. This right they will exercise, because the mayor and councilmen have evinced, a disregard to their interests and a determination to oppress and injure them to the extent of their power. Permit me to refer you, to the unjust instructions they wished us to submit to, respecting the sale of wood and other articles.—Had they consulted our interests would such instructions have been imposed? No. But it may be said the wood ordinance is repealed—when was it repealed? Not until they found the people were to decide whether or not the Hon. Mayor and Councilmen should retain their seats—not until the fear of the farmers influence, in the "charter election" in May, operate upon their August minds.—Not until the farmers had it in their power to be avenged. Then did these mighty gentlemen repeal their unrighteous ordinance! Then did they begin to talk of the dear farmers injuries— and make professions of their inexpressible love for the dear farmers interests. Do they suppose they can gull us by this show of liberality, into a support of their oppressive charter? Never. The farmers can see through the veil with which they have for a time hidden their hostility to them, and will never again put their interests in the power of the Hon. Mayor and Councilmen.

Suffer me to ask you, sir, when have the mayor and councilmen of Lexington, had it in their power to injure the "country people" that they have not used it, unjustly and tyrannically?

Let me call your attention to the ordinance protecting the country people from selling their market stuff on Tuesday and Friday evening. Those who live at some distance from Lexington, were compelled to travel all night to be in time for the morning sales—also, be at the expense of procuring lodgings and for the night. What was their unjust instruction imposed for? Merely to benefit a few aristocrats who might not be ready to attend evening sales? Is it not palpable, that in this instance they attempted to make the country people mere creatures of their conveniences, without regard to their comfort and interests?

Again,—how long has it been since the hogs of a farmer was sold on Market street because they happened, without the farmers' knowledge to wander within the city limits. Yes, sir, more than once have the hogs of farmers, living near Lexington, been sold, at a great sacrifice, because they happened to stray within the city limits. Will the farmers give their support to men, who thus unjustly take and sell their property without their knowledge or consent? Never.

If, however, they were to do it, I should expect to hear of an ordinance requiring the farmer to take off his hat, and make his bow to the honorable Mayor and Councilmen who had the honor to meet them, or else be sentenced to the work-house to break rock for disrespect.

Every unfair effort is being made, by the Reporter and Observer, and Intelligence, to deceive the people, respecting questions at issue between the Charter and No Charter Men. The Reporter and Observer wish to make it a question, between D. Bradford and James E. Davis, thereby leading the Whigs in support of Davis and the Charter; but, sir, the Whigs will not be cheated in this way. I will invite your attention to the following remarks in last Saturday's Reporter and Observer: "But what will be the difference if a man has to be tried before James E. Davis nominated by the people, and appointed by the Governor or Daniel Bradford, nominated by the County Court?"

Now, sir, we deny that James E. Davis was nominated by the people to the Governor, as the Reporter and Observer know, as well as we do, he was not. Who had the most distant idea, James E. Davis wanted to be made Mayor for life, when they voted for him at the last Mayor's election? No one. Those who voted for him had no intention of nominating him to the Governor; because, when he was elected there was no law authorizing the Governor to appoint a Mayor. Again—respecting the trial before James E. Davis in Daniel Bradford's—why, if the Editor of the Reporter and Observer wished to deal fairly, did they not tell their readers that they would not have to be tried before D. Bradford if Davis was not Mayor, but that they could make an election of a Judge, from among some half a dozen Magistrates in the city? And, let me ask, who would prefer this, to being compelled to appear before James E. Davis as their Judge? No one who knows the influence that certain individuals in Lexington have over him. Mr. Editor, entreat you to continue in your advocacy of the people's interests—the people's rights, and you will be rewarded by the people's patronage.

A CITIZEN OF FAYETTE.

TEXAS.

A brief account of the origin, progress and present state of the colonial settlements of Texas; together with an exposition of the causes which have induced the existing war with Mexico. Extracted from a work entitled "A Geographical, Statistical and Historical account of Texas," now nearly ready for the press.

TO AN IMPARTIAL WORLD.

No. 11.

I now proceed to demonstrate that the Mexicans are wholly incapable of self-government, and that our liberties, our fortunes and our lives are insecure so long as we are connected with them. At the onset I cannot but advert to the spirit of prophecy and truth with which that unequalled expounder and defender of the rights of man, Mr. Jefferson, spoke more than 18 years ago in regard to this very matter. In a letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, dated Monticello, 11th May, 1817, he says, "I wish I could give you better hopes of our Mexican brethren. The achievement of their independence of old Spain is no longer a question. But it is a very serious one, what will then become of them. Ignorance and bigotry, like other insanities, are incapable of self-government. They will

fall under military despotisms, and become the murderous tools of their respective Bonapartes. No one I hope can doubt my wish to see them and all mankind exercising self-government. But the question is not what we wish—but what is practicable. As their sincere friend, then, I do believe the best thing for them would be, to come to an accord with Spain, under the guarantee of France, Russia, Holland and the United States, allowing to Spain a nominal supremacy, with authority only to keep the peace among them, leaving them otherwise all the powers of self-government, until their experience, their education, and their emancipation from their Priests should prepare them for complete independence." Jefferson's work, vol. 1, page 203. Mr. Jefferson well knew that from the discovery of America to the date his letter, the Mexicans had unfortunately been the persecuted, pillaged, and priest-ridden slaves of the kings of Spain—a line of kings, with but few exceptions, more inimical to the rights of man, more opposed to the advancement of truth, and light, and liberty, more practised in tyranny, more hardened in crime, more infatuated with superstition, and more benighted with ignorance, than any other monsters that ever disgraced a throne in Christendom, since the revival of letters. Yes, humanity shudders, and freedom burns with indignation at a recital of the barbarities and oppressions practised upon the ill-fated Mexicans from the bloody days of Cortes up to the termination of their connexion with Spain. The produce of their cultivated fields was rifled—the natural products of their forests pillaged—the bowels of their earth ransacked, and their suffering families impoverished to glut the grandeur and enrich the coffers of their trans-Atlantic oppressors. To make their miserable servitude less perceptible, they were denied the benefits of the commonest education, and were kept the blind devotees of the darkest and most demoralizing superstition that ever clouded the intellects, or degraded the morals of mankind. From this it is evident, that up to the period of their independence, having been so long destitute of education, so long unaccustomed to think or legislate for themselves, and so long under the complete dominion of their liberty-hating Priests, they must have been totally unacquainted with the plainest principles of self-government. Let us examine what their subsequent opportunities of improvement have been.

At the close of the revolution, Iturbide, by fraud and force, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, who after much commotion, was dethroned, banished and shot. After this Victoria was elected President, during all of whose administration the country was distracted with civil wars and conspiracies, as is evidenced by the rebellion and banishment of Montano, Bravo, and many others.—Victoria's term having expired, Pedraza was constitutionally elected, but was dispossessed by violence, and Guerrero put in his stead. Guerrero was scarcely seated before Bustamante with open war deposed him, put him to death and placed himself at the head of the government. Bustamante was hardly in the chair before Santa Anna, warring, as he pretended, for the constitution and for making it still more liberal, dispossessed him by deluging the country in a civil war, the horrors of which have not at this moment ended. Since his accession we have been woful witnesses that nothing but turmoil, anarchy and revolution have overshadowed the land, and that at last he has at one fell stroke, with an armed soldiery, turned congress out of doors, dissolved that body and proclaimed that the constitution is no more. Here, then, we have a lamentable verification of the fears and predictions of that great apostle of human liberty, Mr. Jefferson. His prophecy in relation to the result of their governmental experiment, implies in him an almost superhuman forecast an knowledge of the elements essential to self-government. He knew that they were too ignorant and too much under the dominion of their priests at the period of their declaration, and he but too truly foresaw that bowing to the unhallowed ambition of their military aspirants, the country would be too continually distracted with revolutions to admit of their advancement in education or any useful knowledge whatever. Time has developed it. There has been no attention on the part of government to schools or other useful institutions. The present generation are as ignorant and bigoted as the past one, and so will continue each succeeding one to the end of time, unless some philanthropic and enlightened citizen shall arrive at power with a purity of patriotism and reach of intellect unexampled among his countrymen, and with energies of character sufficiently commanding to emancipate the nation from the thralldom of her priests—to curb or kill her countless military aspirants, thereby preventing incessant revolutions, and thereby enabling a new generation to experience the benefits of education and to qualify themselves in other respects for complete self-government. I have now gone through with the administration, or rather mal-administration, of the General Government. It is equally demonstrable that so far as Texas is concerned, there have been equal confusion, insecurity and injustice in the administration of the State Governments. Texas, as is known, forms an integral part of the State known by the name of Coahuila and Texas. During the past year there were three persons claiming and fighting for the office of Governor of this State. There was no session of the Legislature at the regular period, on ac-

count of this civil war, and fifteen officers of the federal troops elected a governor of their own over the head of the one elected by the people. At an extraordinary time the legislature was convoked, and fraudulently sold for a thousandth part of their value, millions of acres of our public domain. This legislature was finally dispersed by the threats of the General Government, and our Governor and one of the members, were, on their retreat, arrested and imprisoned by their troops of the permanent army—leaving us involved in a chaotic anarchy. Do not these facts conclusively demonstrate an incapability of self-government on the part of the Mexicans? Do they not cry aloud for an immediate dissolution of all connection with them as the only rock of our salvation? Yes, the vital importance of a declaration of independence is as clearly indicated by them as if it were "written in sunbeams on the face of heaven."

As the time is fast approaching when the GREAT BATTLE is to be fought, the issue of which must decide the fate of those happy measures, the support of which has so nobly distinguished the present administration—whether they are to be carried to a triumphant close, or to have substituted in their stead the visionary schemes and mad projects of a set of ambitious and designing men, we deem it a duty which we are most imperiously called upon to perform, to address the patrons and friends of the Gazette, on their position at the present conjuncture of our affairs.

The truth, however disagreeable, must be told, we stand in a woful disparity of point of advantage with our Whig political opponents. This is the more to be lamented from the peculiar situation of our party in this section of the country: Hemmed in by a numerically superior force—our every movement watched and trumpeted forth by a vigilant and frequently published press—having in our neighbourhood the residence of that political Heresiarch, of whose influence and great ability it were superfluous to speak, and thereby being placed, as it were in the focus of action, these we say, and other circumstances, loudly demand that some energetic measures should be immediately adopted in order to sustain our interests as Republicans, and that of the country generally.

Now we presume it is almost unnecessary to remind our readers of a fact, which must be known to them all. It is; that the most powerful and formidable engine, that can be brought to bear in a warfare for principles, for men and measures, is the *Public Press*, and consequently that a want of such an auxiliary must weigh heavily on an onward career to victory. The slightest reflection will convince all that such is our case. Almost destitute of such an engine, or at least confined to one of such small calibre that its report is lost amidst the thunder of two semi-weekly mammoths, which regularly discharge their deleterious contents over the town and adjoining country, we stand exposed with means quite inadequate to the full and successful vindication of our cause. In such an unequal conflict what can we do? Must not all see that our efforts are paralyzed; and the fruits of our labor comparatively nothing, that to meet those pioneers with any chance of success, we must be placed on an equal footing? This is all we ask. Give us fair play. Extend a little more patronage, so that we can issue the Gazette twice a week and we pledge ourselves to be wanting in nothing that zeal and attention can supply. This more frequent publication will necessarily be attended with considerable additional expense; but if our cause be worth contending for, who will say that it is not worth a little more expenditure? Besides, our readers will find themselves amply repaid by the miscellaneous articles which our present contracted limits render us unable to afford them.

We therefore call upon our supporters as they value the interest of their party, for an increase of patronage, and a punctuality of payment, without which the usefulness of the Gazette cannot be sustained.

The subscription for the semi-weekly Gazette will be Four Dollars in advance, or a note upon subscribing for \$5 payable at the end of the year.

Our present subscribers, who have paid \$2.50 will advance the farther sum of \$1.50.

Able editorial assistance is expected. DANL. BRADFORD. Lexington, March 12, 1836.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

ELLEY & CHINN,

HAVE received a large and handsome stock of GOODS, suitable to the above seasons which they will sell as low as their neighbors. And invite the attention of their friends and purchasers to examine for themselves. They will sell to Country Merchants at a small advance. Lexington, March 13, '36—11-1d.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Seci.

TAKEN UP

BY WILLIAM LOGAN, living near Beth el Meetinghouse a BROWN MARE supposed to be three years old last spring, about 14½ hands high, small star and snip, both hind feet white, some white on the left fore foot, unbroken; appraised to \$45, this 23d Sept. 1835. DANL. BRADFORD. 11-3t.

BLANK DEEDS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it becomes our duty to fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, its superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tarric Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed Journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to any evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art.

Whilst in the improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. This because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, have not been able to get beyond the mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tarric Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we recommend the use of calomel, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denunciations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as medicines—they relying on mineral preparations, which are unwholesome, and in some instances, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tarric Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention of disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill, or other other disease creating mineral preparations, and many children are rendered feeble and nervous by an immoderate use of calomel.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. We will receive communications either for or against the Reformed Practice, which will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.

The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a weekly plan, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns in each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remitted dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.

Editors of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it that they will receive subscriptions at their offices) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity.

All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—post paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday of May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, February 15, 1836—7

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change to some other business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

50 Sacks COFFEE,
30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
6 Drums Fish, first quality,
2 Barrels of first rate Shred Honey,
3 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR.
A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of a superior quality.

7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot,
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STAT OF KENTUCKY, Boone Circuit COURT, Nov. 1835. 1835—Currie's heirs, &c., complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibb's heirs, &c., defendants, In Chancery.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spencer and Mary F. Spencer, Tibb's Triplets and Margaret C. Triplett, Tibb's heirs, &c., that they should appear at the Court on the 12th day of September next, between 7 and 8 o'clock, to show cause why they should not be decreed to pay to the defendants the sum of \$10,000, or to the satisfaction of the Court.

And it is further ordered, that the defendants should appear at the Court on the 12th day of September next, between 7 and 8 o'clock, to show cause why they should not be decreed to pay to the complainants the sum of \$10,000, or to the satisfaction of the Court.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Court, this 12th day of September, 1835.

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1835—25-11

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in bill eagles,
\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,
\$500 in fifty dollar notes of the Lex. Bank of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tin, 1 button, worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change. Also a tin, containing an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cub dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Mayville Turnpike Company, issued to the Fayette County Court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c., all payable to G. Keen, among which, the following are recited:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September inst. for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 100 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 20 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on John Taylor, for \$25 or \$3000.

A receipt from John Nottin for 25 or \$3000.

A contract between O. Keen, and S. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court against A. Legend, dated some years back, for about \$110, signed by General Thomas Bailey, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents in full, or such information that will get the case and contents.

O. K. ELLIOTT.
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-11

LOOK HERE!

JOHN H. WATTS,
TRUSS MAKER.

Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the agency of Mr. Thomas S. Reid, of Richmond, Ky., to attend and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSSES, for the cure of all cases of Hernia, or Rupture, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only purports to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used, in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal cause, is—*Core, or Pay!*

S. B. A. K. of *Bandages, Girdles, the Riding Girdle and Suspender*, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 16, 1834—25-11

Boarding School.

HAVING procured a large and convenient house, near the residence of Mr. Jacob H. Todd, the subscriber, will on the 24th of February, commence a BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, in which will be taught all the branches of a liberal and complete education.

A new system of instruction will be adopted, one that a short experience has proved to be the most conformable with the philosophy of the Human Mind, and one that, even partially practiced, has been attended with much success.

This system contemplates particularly the strengthening and enlarging the mind; a part of education of all others the most important, and to which, it must be acknowledged, the common systems, even in the highest schools, give no attention. Composition and the art of Conversation, will receive especial attention; it being of little use to be intelligent with out being able to use intelligence to advantage.

A few sons I have seen, who were educated in the common schools, and who were afterwards employed in the other department of the School.

For terms, apply at the store of B. W. & H. B. TODD, Lexington, or at the Institution, 12 miles east of Lexington.

HEGH B. TODD.

JOHN H. TODD, Esq.,
JACOB H. TODD, Esq.,
Refer to
MAY SEAT MCKAY,
Lexington, Ky.,
GEO. W. BAKER, Esq.,
Fayette Co., Ky. Jan. 27, 1836—4-11

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, living 8 miles from Lexington, on the Rail Road leading to Frankfort, on the night of the 21st of November, a ONE YEAR OLD HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed to be five years old last spring—dark and tall of a light color, spotted with a dun, one hind foot white, a small scar in his forehead, the hairs of his tail inclined to be curled.

A suitable reward will be given for the horse, or for such information that I can get him.

GLASS MARSHALL.
Feb. 9, 1836—6-31

SALE POSTPONED.

The following sale, which was to have taken place on the 27th of this month, is postponed until Wednesday, the 17th of February next.

LAND, HORSES, COWS, HEMP, &c.
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, that well known tract of Land, upon which Capt. James Fletcher formerly resided, situated in the county of Jessamine, about one mile and a half south of Nicholasville and within a few hundred yards of the Nicholasville and Lancaster Turnpike road. This Farm contains 270 acres of first rate Land, one half under cultivation the residue heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling house, barn, stable, cornhouse, &c.

Will be sold at the same time and place, twenty head of Horses, consisting of mares, geldings and colts. About 300 barrels Corn, about 25 acres of Hemp, 100 bushels Hemp Seed, and 30 acres of Oats.

Terms of Sale. For the Land, one-third of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in two and two years.

For the personal property, a credit of six months will be given. In both cases, bonds with approved security will be required. Immediate possession given.

Jan. 1, 1836—52-11

The Georgetown Sentinel and Paris Citizen will insert the above until day of sale, and charge this office.

CANDLES AND LEATHER.

1000 BOXES dip and mould Candles—*for sale by*
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.

P. S. As it is our wish to close our consignment of Leather, Shoemakers and dealers in it may expect bargains.

January 8, 1836—3-20

FRENCH CHINA

SUPPER DINNER SERVICES. Gold and Silver. Dessert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable China ware; viz: Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plates Can Baskets, 1 splendid Set of Glass Granulades, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1835—25-11

Cheap Queensware

CRATES assorted. V. A. L. Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, just opened.

1 CASE CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. 1/2 each set.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, Oct 14—41-11

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served from the choicest oysters and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN WENZIE,
Mill street, Lexington.

Nov. 6, 1835—41-11

DOMESTIC GOODS.

TRIFANY, D. VALL & Co., Baltimore, Md. have on hand and expect to be receiving from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 3-1, 7-8, 4-1 and 5-4 cut this, from the Savage, Powhattan, Laurel, Thosby, Union, Frankville, and other factories in Maryland.

Casimires, Denims and Canton Flannels from ditto

Casimires, Linseys, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Checks, Plaids, Suppers, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary.

Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from various factories in the Eastern States.

Casimires, Cassimires, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto

Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common.

Rosen Cassimires, Mexican Mixtures, Canton, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denims, and other pantaloons' stuffs.

Tickings, "Mettuchens," "Amoykings," "Brown's," &c.

Cotton Capplings, &c.

In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woolen Goods, their

SHOE AND HAT ROOMS

contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Boston and City manufacture.

Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assortment.

Men's Fur, Wool and Pal a Leaf Hats, a full assortment.

For all Seal Skin Caps, &c.

They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds so good a stock of goods for purchasers.

Dec. 30, 1835—42-20

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.

AT 34 CENTS EACH.

UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryat, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in the country will be comprised in this edition, which, when completed, he will be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in convenient numbers at 34 cents each number. Each number complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, except in two double volume volumes; a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

Last of works to be comprised in this edition: Peter Marryat, in the Naval Officer.

Newton Forster, in the Merchant Service.

King's Own.

Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.

John Bull.

Parlia of Miss Fox.

James in Search of his Father.

Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the first of April.

The work will be stereotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the action of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 14 cents per sheet, over 100 miles